**Without cane toad.**

The biodiversity within the grasslands is very complex and relies on each other for survival. If a cane toad is added to this food web it becomes disrupted and endangers the sustainability of the environment.

For example:

Frilled neck lizards and Magpies eat crickets – so do cane toads

Dingo, Kookaburras and Wedge tail Eagles eat frilled neck lizards.

The competition for food is greater if one the species is taken away, which in turn could mean the loss of some of the native animals. If the cane toads decimate the cricket population the frilled neck lizard population becomes smaller as so does the Dingo, Kookaburra and Wedge tail eagle populations. Though the cane toads will keep multiplying as they will eat termites or any insect for survival. Cane toads have adapted quite fast to the Australian environment where as the native animals are taking longer to adapt to the Cane toad.

Once I started looking at the food web, I found that most of the top level carnivores – tertiary predators were all at risk of being extinct from an area if they did not view the cane toad as poisonous.

Cane Toad